

KORNILOFF REMOVE FOR TREACHERY



The



World.



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STATE HUNTS CLUES IN AUTO MYSTERY

Sweden Probably Medium for Tip on U. S. Troops

PROSECUTOR VISITS SCENE OF RICH MRS. KING'S DEATH; FINDS MANY FLAWS IN CASE

Steps Taken to Make New Investigation in Great Auto Mystery Most Thorough—Brothers on the Way to Aid State Authorities.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 10.—Having completed a preliminary inquiry into the mysterious shooting of Mrs. Maude A. King, the wealthy woman, shot to death near this place on the night of Aug. 29, Solicitor Haydon Clement, the prosecuting officer, today awaiting the arrival of the woman's brothers, Will and Paul Robinson. They are on their way here from Chicago. The latest information is that they will come by way of New York.

Solicitor Clement, at Salisbury, the county seat, today began the prosecution of the first of three murder cases which were on the docket before the King tragedy occurred. He expects to be finished with the three trials in three days when once the wheels have been started. The prosecutor expects to dispose of one case a day, and by Thursday will be free to devote his entire attention to the King case.

As a result of his visit to Concord and a careful survey of the scene of the shooting, Mr. Clement declares several points need explanation. Among them are:

Why did Gaston Bullock Means, the close confidant of Mrs. King, choose 8 o'clock at night as an hour for target practice?

Why was Blackwell's Spring, one of the most dismal spots about Concord, chosen as the shooting ground?

If Mrs. King was interested in target practice why was she taken to a place offering poor facilities, when within a shorter distance is a fully equipped range maintained by the Sportsmen of Concord?

CONCORD HAS PISTOL RANGE WITH TARGETS.

There is a good rifle and pistol range about two miles outside the little city, provided with targets, built on level ground and not a place of impenetrable shadows when the sun has set.

If Mrs. King was so fond of shooting, as has been declared, why was Gaston Means so fearful of her handling the automatic revolver?

Why did Gaston B. Means place the revolver in the crotch of the tree beside Mrs. King and then walk thirty feet to the spring if he was nervous concerning her handling the loaded weapon?

If it was so dark that Means had to strike a match to find whether there were any bugs in the spring drinking cup, how was he able to see the little black automatic in the hand of Mrs. King thirty feet away?

Solicitor Clement went over the scene of the shooting in a most methodical manner and it was evident he was skeptical of the explanation that has been made of Mrs. King's death. Friends of Means explain the shooting of Mrs. King in this way:

Mrs. King was curious to examine the automatic pistol, but when Gaston turned and warned her to put the weapon down she sought to obey. As she reached over to place the revolver back in the crotch of the tree her high-heeled slippers

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A REAL STORY OF LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

Bullets and Billets
With Sketches by the Author
Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather
of the English Army

BEGINS TO-DAY ON THE HOME PAGE

BERKMAN QUICKLY REARRESTED WHEN SET FREE ON BAIL

Anarchist Leader Returned to Tombs on San Francisco Bomb Murder Charge.

As soon as Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leader, was released on cash bail of \$15,000 supplied by friends and anarchist sympathizers before United States Commissioner Gilchrist today, he was re-arrested on a charge of homicide in connection with the killing of thirty persons in a bomb explosion during the Preparedness Day celebration at San Francisco. The arrest was made by Lieut. George Barnitz and Detective James Coy, of the Bomb Squad. Berkman was taken from the Federal building to the Tombs.

Berkman was photographed and his finger prints taken and he was lodged in a cell to await extradition proceedings from San Francisco.

Attorney Harry Weinberger, counsel for Berkman, announced after his client's re-arrest that he would fight extradition proceedings "to the last ditch."

"I shall apply to the Supreme Court for bail," he declared. "This may be done in exceptional cases—and this is such."

Weinberger strenuously objected to having Berkman submit to the Tombs photographer and having his finger prints made.

The bail furnished today was in addition to the \$10,000 which has been held pending Berkman's appeal from a charge of conspiring to defeat the Conspiration Act. The money was received from donations and collections in his behalf.

Kramer and Becker were then taken before United States Judge Mayer, who signed an order for their return to the Federal prison at Atlanta in default of bail.

Emma Goldman and Mary Eleanor Fitzgerald, associates of Berkman, were present during proceedings today and accompanied the prisoner to the Tombs.

CITY'S FIRST QUOTA OF NATIONAL ARMY AT YAPHANK CAMP

Singing and Cheering, Men of 77th Division Arrive to Start War Training.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The first of Greater New York's contingent of the National Army arrived in camp at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon. The first of the troop trains had thirteen cars, but if anybody was superstitious about the number he did not show it, for the crowd leaning out of the car windows was made up of laughing, singing, cheering young men, all apparently in the pink of condition. Most of them carried small American flags, which they waved to the crowds of workmen and the troopers on guard duty along the tracks.

The happiest looking man on the uninhabited station platform was Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Seventy-seventh Division of the new National Army. With him stood Lieut. Col. E. E. Booth, Chief of Staff. They were there to meet Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder and Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling. Gen. Bell and Lieut. Col. Booth had a good opportunity to size up the first members of the new army, and they were undoubtedly pleased. This lot was made up of picked men. Not one of them had claimed exemption.

The first man to leap off the first car was M. Decker, of Bloomfield, N. J. Close behind him was M. W. Carmel of No. 18 Huron Street, Williamsburg, one of the few men who wore a uniform. He got the khaki outfit this summer while serving in the Federal officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He was honorably discharged from that camp and recommended for a sergeant's commission. In civil life he is a lawyer, and was practicing in Milwaukee when he enlisted at Fort Sheridan.

"I'm glad I'm here," he said, "and the other boys on the train feel the same way. They were singing most of the way down and are all set to learn the soldiering game as fast as the officers are to teach it to them."

MEN SHOW APPETITE FROM THE VERY OUTSET.

The first train was filled with men chosen from the Seventy-ninth, Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Registration Districts. They were taken in charge by Lieut. N. R. Johnson of the Forty-fifth Infantry, who formed them in a column of squads behind the trucks. Gen. Bell and Lieut. Col. Booth were watching with interest, and were gratified to see how well the young men aligned themselves and stood at attention. Most of them wore one or dark gray sack suits. Their head gear was mainly straw, more or less discolored, but there were a few caps and a couple of regulation army sombreros visible. Every man carried a suit case, or a bag. They assembled a bunch of freshmen arriving at college for the opening of the autumn term. It was a typically American lot.

"Forward march!" shouted Lieut. Johnson. The men took a firm grip on their suit cases and started off at a clip which would have tired a veteran infantryman. A few men in the rear ranks looked back.

"No straggling, please!" cried the lieutenant, and though most of the men didn't know what double

(Continued on Third Page.)

SPIES WHO BROUGHT U BOAT ATTACK ON U. S. TRANSPORTS POSSIBLY HAD AID OF SWEDEN

State Department, However, Makes It Clear Relations Will Not Be Broken Now.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The United States Government has no intention now of breaking relations with Sweden because of the "spurious veranda" secret communications forwarded for Germany by the Buenos Aires Swedish Minister.

It was made officially clear today that the United States does not feel itself to be the injured party and hence that it cannot well break off with Sweden.

In letting it be known that no break is considered the State Department added that to establish an injury to the United States it would probably be necessary to show that Sweden had been forwarding information involving United States affairs.

It stated that it was "possible" Sweden had been the medium whereby Germany learned of the sailing of the first American troop transports, which German U boats later attacked. There is no proof, however, that this was more than "possible."

ARGENTINA AND GREAT BRITAIN THE REAL SUFFERERS.

Argentina and Great Britain are held to be the real sufferers in the incident. The plot was hatched on Argentina's soil by two diplomats—her guests. Great Britain was injured because a neutral violated her cables.

Several diplomats predicted that the exposure of Sweden's action means a revolution in Sweden, with the possibility of a republic.

It is frankly stated by diplomats of the Entente here that the act of the Swedish Government is an "act of war" irrespective of whether that Government knew the contents of the Luxburg telegrams or not.

It was openly asserted today that all the Scandinavian countries and Holland, officially or through private channels, are engaged in violations of neutrality similar to that in which Sweden was caught.

In official Swedish circles it was said today Baron Ekengren, the Swedish Minister, whose return to the capital has been hastened by the exposure, will discuss the Argentine affair with Secretary Lansing as soon as he can get an appointment.

Some officials believe that the only alternative remaining to the Swedish people are to eliminate the Government leaders responsible, or be placed in the position of open enemies of the United States and the Entente. There can be no middle ground.

President Wilson has declared Sweden shall not hereafter be allowed to endanger the cause of the Allies without paying the price of neutrality. The diplomatic privileges of Minister Ekengren are regarded as having terminated as far as neutral code messages are concerned, though if the United States allowed his code messages to go out the British and French would not permit them to reach their destination.

In any event it is probable that the United States will immediately take steps to tighten the embargo on exports to Sweden so that the Government will realize the peril of its policy.

No surprise was occasioned here by

(Continued on Second Page.)

American Aviators Honored for Winging 28 of Enemy's Planes

CADIZ, Sept. 10.—The Lafayette Escadrille, composed of American fighting aviators, was formally cited today for bringing down a total of twenty-eight enemy aeroplanes.

The record was so unusual as to move French war officials to the highest admiration.

GEN. KORNILOFF, WHO HAS BEEN OUSTED BY RUSSIAN PREMIER



PLAN STANDARD LOAF AT UNIFORM PRICE

Bakers and Food Administration Take Up Subject as Restrictions Go Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A standard loaf at a uniform price everywhere was discussed today between the Food Administrator and representatives of the Master Bakers' Association. Many of the bakers feel that maximum as the Government has set the price of wheat which will determine the price of flour, the time is ripe for standardizing the loaf of bread.

Grain elevators began operating today under license restrictions prescribed by the Food Administration. None will be allowed to store wheat or rye for more than thirty days and each elevator is required to make weekly reports of its transactions.

Flour mills will be put under a licensing system within a few days. They will be restricted to a maximum profit of 25 cents a barrel on flour and cannot make future sales more than thirty days in advance. The mills also will be required to hold their grain accumulations to a thirty-day supply.

AMERICANS KILLED IN BATTLE IN FRANCE

Three More Lost Lives While Fighting in Ranks of the Canadians.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—The following Americans who fought with Canadians are named in today's casualty lists:

Killed in Action—W. E. Campbell, Samuel, Minot, T. M. Saunders, Maitland, P. J. G. Mallon, Austin, Man. Died of Wounds—A. C. Means, Los Angeles, Cal.

Wounded—H. Holt, Nathan, N. H. Wounded—M. P. Hart, Dorsey, Pa.; I. H. Hunter, Glendon, N. D.; Donald McDonald, Battle Creek, Mich.; John Hoyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded, now recovering in military hospital, Fortland, Me.

Previously reported wounded now dead of wounds—George, George, George, N. Y.

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MEMBERS OF RUSSIAN DUMA IN PLOT WITH KORNILOFF TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

Widespread Conspiracy in Which Lvoff Participated Revealed by Kerensky—Situation Apparently as Serious as When the Revolution Itself Started.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—Petrograd was formally declared in a state of war today.

Premier Kerensky issued a proclamation revealing a plot by Gen. Korniloff, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, to assume control of the Government. Korniloff was immediately dismissed.

Members of the Russian Cabinet today told the Associated Press that the Provisional Government regarded Gen. Korniloff's attitude as an act of rebellion which must be ruthlessly suppressed. The Government, it was added, believed it had enough loyal troops and the support of the Russian people to enable it to put down the Korniloff movement.

When M. Lvoff saw Premier Kerensky on Saturday and presented Gen. Korniloff's demands, it developed today, he told the Premier that an organization of Duma members, Moscow industrial interests and other conservatives who played the role of the opposition at the recent Moscow conference were supporting Gen. Korniloff.

These interests, said M. Lvoff, were not against Premier Kerensky, who was invited to General Headquarters to meet Gen. Korniloff. The Premier refused the demands of M. Lvoff, who was then arrested and under examination gave the details of the conspiracy.

An official statement says that Gen. Lokonsky "also proved a traitor," refusing to take command of the Russian armies in succession to Gen. Korniloff.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's body, the statement adds, has ordered all the army organizations to obey the Provisional Government against the conspiracy, stating that Gen. Korniloff will be punished for treachery.

[This reveals a situation in Russia apparently as serious as was the revolution itself, with

U BOAT 500 MILES OFF U. S. FOUND A 'FRIENDLY CRAFT'

New Submarine Rumor Investigated by Navy Department and Declared Groundless.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Rumors reaching the Navy Department that a submarine was 500 miles off the Atlantic Coast were carefully investigated today with the result that the department was convinced the vessel was a "friendly craft."

Notice of the rumor was sent to naval districts along with word of the investigation's result. No warning has been issued to craft to stay in shore.

It was pointed out the navy had notified the Presidential yacht, Mayflower, not to put out of tomorrow.

HINDENBURG VERY ILL; LUDENDORFF BADLY HURT

BOMB, Sept. 10.—Reports received here today declare Field Marshal von Hindenburg is very ill and that the injuries recently sustained by Quartermaster Gen. von Ludendorff in a railway accident in Belgium were graver than at first supposed.

the army chief attempting to seize entire control of the Government and becoming the Dictator of the Russian nation]. Kerensky's proclamation was up to the following:

"Former Premier Lvoff arrived in Petrograd Saturday, demanding, in Gen. Korniloff's name, that I deliver all civil and military power to the generalissimo, who would form a new Government at his pleasure."

"The authenticity of this summons was afterwards confirmed by Korniloff personally by telegram from his quarters."

"Considering this summons an attempt in certain quarters to profit by our country's difficult situation to establish conditions contrary to the conquests of the revolution, the Provisional Government recognized the necessity of charging me for the Fatherland's safety and the freedom of the Republic to take urgent, indispensable measures, and to cut at the roots of all attempts against the supreme power and rights of our citizens, won by the revolution."

"I am, therefore, for the maintenance of liberty and public order, taking all measures, which will be announced when the proper moment arrives."

"At the same time I order Gen. Korniloff to hand over all his functions to Gen. Klembovsky, Commander in Chief of the armies on the northern front, which armies now bar the enemy's way to Petrograd, and I order Gen. Klembovsky to assume provisionally, the functions of the generalissimo."

"Secondly, I declare a state of war in the towns and district of Petrograd. I appeal to all citizens to remain calm and fulfill their duty to the Fatherland against a foreign enemy."

Nervousness among the population was increasing today. Trains leaving the city were jammed and there were long lines waiting at all ticket offices. Although the Government had announced it does not contemplate a transfer to any other city, it is offering all facilities for removal of citizens' effects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Russian Embassy officials believe the resignation of Gen. Korniloff was forced by elements of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates opposed to enforcement of the death penalty for mutinous soldiers and that Gen. Klembovsky, the new commander, will modify the death penalty order.

Representative of the Workmen and Soldiers in the Kerensky Cabinet, it was pointed out, have been dissatisfied with the stringent measures adopted to restore the Russian Army to a less drastic disciplinary code would receive more wholehearted support of the army and consequently would be more effective.